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Hughes family
HUGHES - BLACKWELL - CARDNER FAMILIES

By

Francis Stuart Harmon

New York

Dec. 1958

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Harman, Frances S
Hughes-Blackwell-Gardner families

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CHURCH

FOREWORD

Eleven generations span the 350 year period since the landing at Jamestown in 1607. Bound together within these covers are HUGHES and BLACKWELL chapters of family history and a genealogical chart which shows at a glance the marital link between them and the link a generation later with the family of George Iverson and Mary Ann Burnley Gardner. Roman numerals from I to XI distinguish the generations.

Pages from the Gardner family Bible including photostatic pages from a Hughes Bible pasted in it have been reproduced "for the record". Close observers will note therein numerous entries of names not appearing on the attached chart which I prepared with considerable expenditure of time and effort.

More space and more data than presently available to me were needed to chart the nine brothers and sisters of William Hughes (1784-1874), the eleven brothers and sisters ("White"Blackwells) and 21 first cousins ("Black"Blackwells) of Colonel Joseph Blackwell (1755-1823) of Elk Run. Also, some of George Iverson Gardner's progeny by his first wife Ann T. Harris (1794-1838) have been omitted. It is the offspring of his second marriage--to Henry Burnley's daughter Mary Ann (1811-1849)--in whom real interest centers.

These chapters are important sections of a larger volume, on the way to completion, which will provide comparable data about other family lines from which my daughter and son are also descended. As Harwood, Harmon, Stuart, Gayle, Calvit, Banks, Bruce, Overton, Bell and Cain chapters are completed, the sections of interest to various kith and kin will be bound together and distributed.

To you--a direct descendant of Hughes, Blackwell, Gardner and Burnley ancestors listed herein--this brochure comes now with the compliments of the compiler.

Francis Stuart Harmon

464 Riverside Drive
New York 27, N. Y.
Christmas, 1958



William Hughes (VI)
1784-1874
Husband of
Ann Grayson Blackwell Hughes



The "LEE GALLERY"

Richmond

Ann Grayson Blackwell
1791-1859
Wife of Wm. Hughes (VI)

THE PARENTS OF GEORGE PANNILL HUGHES (VII)



George Iverson Gardner
1800-1876
Husband of Mary Anne Burnley and
Father of Georgianna Burnley Gardner Hughes



Portrait of a person, likely a historical figure, positioned in the upper left quadrant of the page.



Portrait of a person, likely a historical figure, positioned in the upper right quadrant of the page.

Portrait of a person, likely a historical figure, positioned in the upper right quadrant of the page.



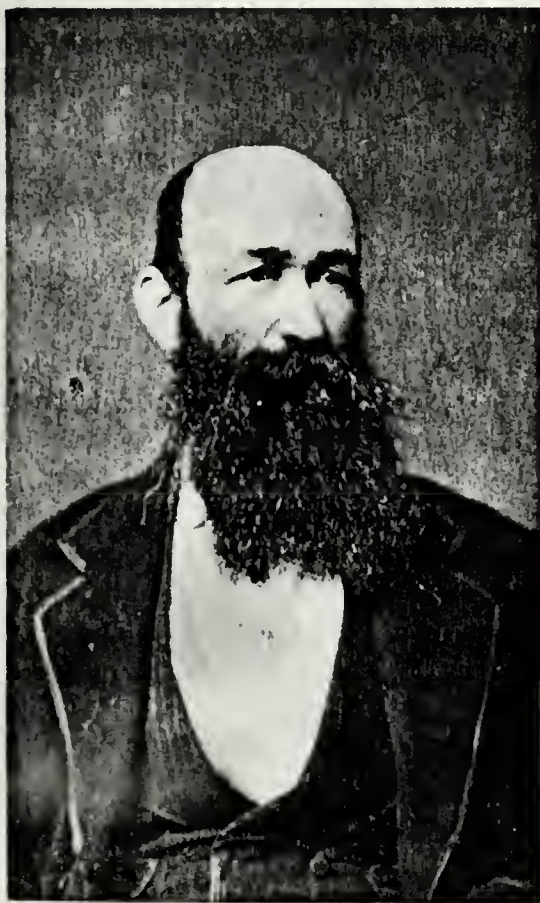
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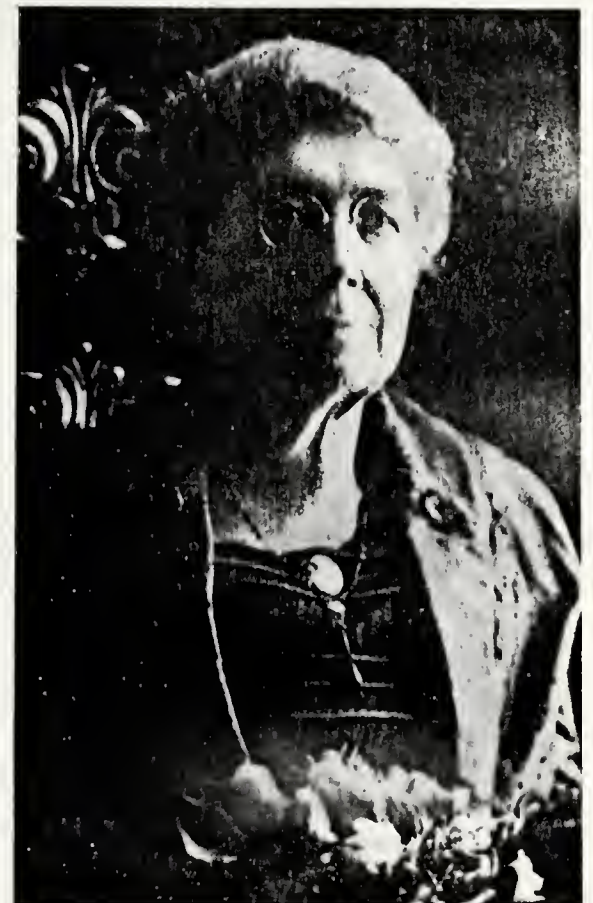
George Pannill Hughes (VII)
1832-1892
Soldier - Jurist - Scholar



Georgianna Burnley Gardner
1849-1925
Young bride of George P. Hughes



F. P. LUMPKIN & CO., RICHMOND, VA.
Judge Hughes in later years



His widow at 70

Parents of Mary Anne Hughes Harwood,
Janie Blackwell Hughes Wilson and George Burnley Hughes (VIII)



Susan Harrison Hughes Vest
Sister of George P. Hughes



Robert Vest of
Fluvanna County, Va.
Husband of Susan Hughes



Virginia Elizabeth ("Bettie")
Hughes Zimmer
Sister of George P. Hughes

F. R. WINDOW.



63, BAKER ST LONDON

Photographer to

the Royal Family



Col. Louis Zimmer of N. Y. -
a federal officer who fell in love with
"Bettie" Hughes when, during Civil War
he found her perched in an apple tree
and "whistled her down."

F. R. WINDOW.



63, BAKER ST LONDON

Photographer to

the Royal Family



Portrait of a woman, likely a historical figure, shown in profile or three-quarter view.



Portrait of a woman, likely a historical figure, shown in profile or three-quarter view.



Portrait of a woman, likely a historical figure, shown in profile or three-quarter view.



Portrait of a woman, likely a historical figure, shown in profile or three-quarter view.



Mary Anne Hughes (VIII) Harwood
elder daughter of George
Pannill Hughes & Georgianna
Burnley Gardner Hughes
and mother of (IX)

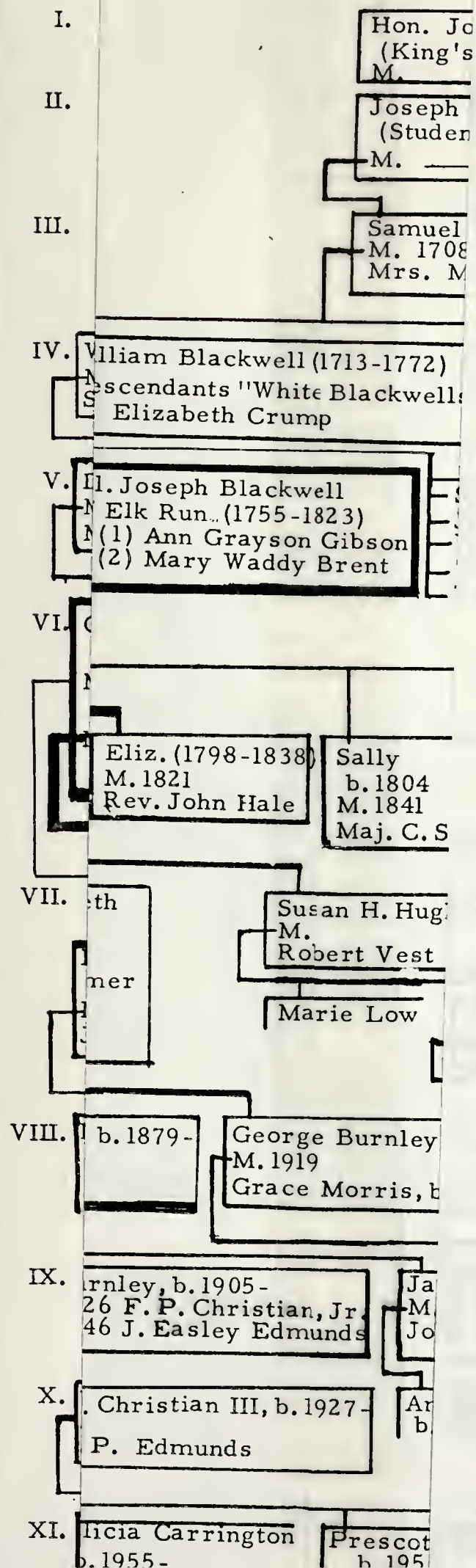
Lucille Waverley Harwood Harmon
and Aubrey Hughes Harwood



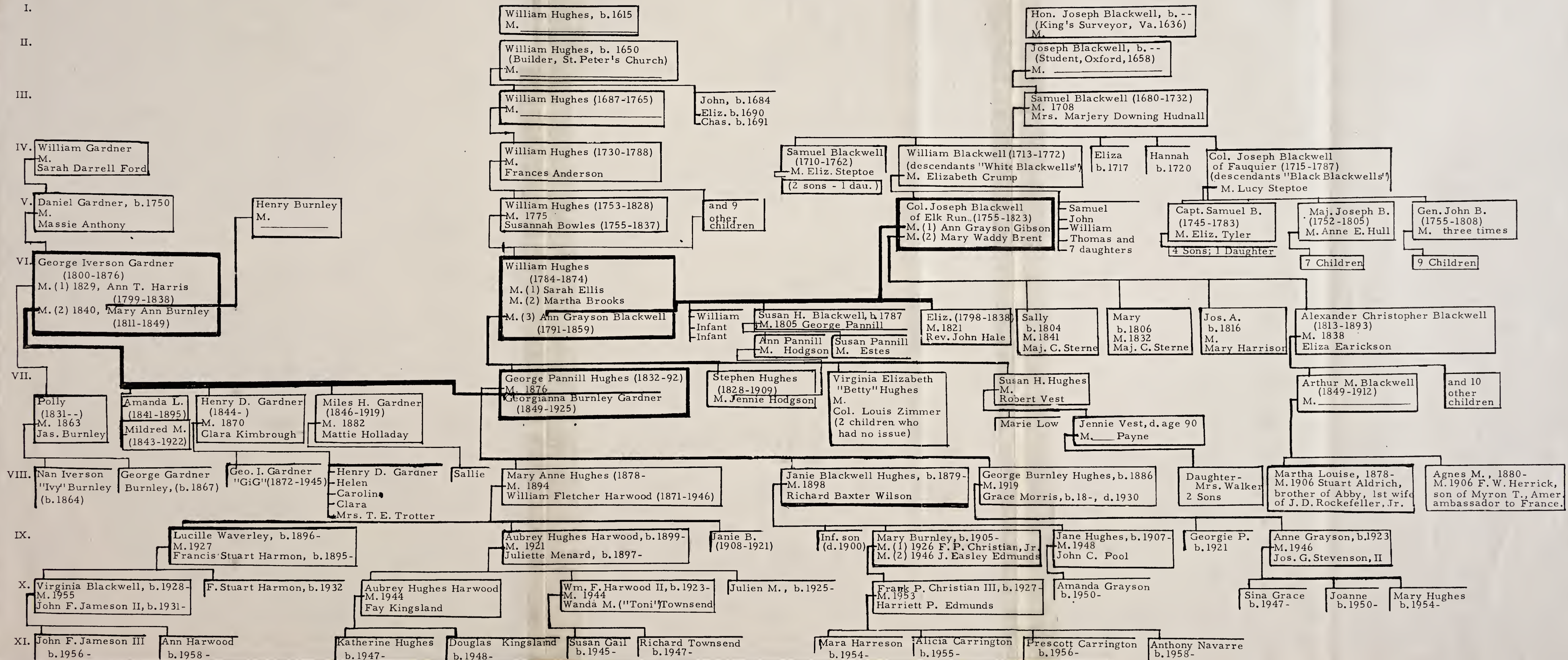
Janie Blackwell Hughes (VIII) Wilson
daughter of George P. & Georgianna Hughe
holding famous hatchet used by her
father in escaping from federal prison
stockade in 1865.

Her daughters (IX) - Mary Burnley Wilson
Edmonds and Jane Hughes Wilson Pool.

Burnley Gardner (1811-1849)
Hughes (1791-1859)
sons of their Descendants



The Family Trees of George Iverson Gardner (1800-1876) and Mary Ann Burnley Gardner (1811-1849)
AND of William Hughes (1784-1874) and Ann Grayson Gibson Blackwell Hughes (1791-1859)
with Various Generations of their Ancestors in America and Five Generations of their Descendants



HUGHES

The family names of my children's grandparents are Harmon and Banks on the paternal side and Harwood and Hughes on the maternal. Many generations of their Harwood, Hughes and Banks ancestors sleep beneath the sod of the Old Dominion. Therefore, it has been both a labor of love and a "field course" in early Colonial history to trace the Virginia branches of these family trees. In the process I have been aided immeasurably by my mother and her three sisters, especially Nancy Banks Mann (age 90, 1958) and by my wife's mother and in especial measure by her sister Janie Blackwell Hughes Wilson (age 79, 1958). Without access to "Auntie Jane's" accumulated genealogical material, the story of this Hughes family could not have been written.

Please note that I used the phrase "this Hughes family" rather than "this branch of the Hughes family." Once upon a time there was undoubtedly a first Hughes, just as there was a first Smith and Brown. But that time is far removed from the present. Today there are many families with the same name, whose chief claim to kinship rests on the fact that they all belong to the human race. "Smith" stems from one of the oldest of the artisan occupations, and "Brown" from a degree of skin coloration which distinguished some Tom, Dick or Harry from his fellows. Families bearing these names are everywhere. There are many Hughes families, too.

"Hughes," or more accurately, "Hugh," has interesting historical origins. The suffix "es" in English, and the prefixes "Fitz" in Norman French and "Ap" in Welsh all mean "son of," thus Hughes, Fitzhugh, Ap-Hughes (soon abbreviated to Pugh or Pew), mean Hugh's son.

Similarly, Hughes, Huchins, Huggin, Hutchins, Hutchinson, Hewett, Hewlett, Howlett, Howlitt, Hewling and many other variations stem from pet names or different ways of saying "Little Hugh." Thus thousands of people owe their "nominal" existence to the given name "Hugh" and the "pet and diminutive forms of every guise" by means of which it came to be the family name of groups in France, Wales, England and America. It is therefore virtually meaningless today to speak of THE Hughes family, although there is much to say that is well worth saying--and knowing, and remembering--about OUR Hughes family.

My most reliable source book in the study of this name has been Bardsley's Dictionary of English and Welsh Names (p. 406 et seq.). The author states: "It would be impossible to overrate the influence of HUGH (Middle English), HEW (Northern), HOW (Southern) on our English nomenclature. . . Hugh had an early start for it is found in considerable strength in Domesday." (William, the Norman Conqueror of England in 1066, soon afterward ordered a great survey; much of

the information thus gleaned 1085-1086 being compiled in Domesday Book--a record of primary importance to genealogists. Only given names are used for "under-tenants"--those holding land as tenants of a manorial lord as distinguished from the Norman "barons" and the few Saxon "thegns" who held estates directly from William. He claimed "the fee" or ultimate title to all the lands of England (1) by right of descent (?) and made good his claim (2) by right of conquest and possession.)

If we go back to France, the land whence came "the Conqueror," we find in use there at the time the name "Hughes," (Hugh) and learn with special interest that its accusative form was "Hugon" from which sprang the diminutive "Huguenot." We must go further back to the German "eidgenoss," "a sworn ally" which became in popular usage "eiugenot," "higueno" to learn how "a sworn ally" came to be "a Huguenot"--that is, a protestant.

Thus it was that a French diminutive form of "Hugh" came to be married to a word of German extraction meaning "sworn ally" or "Huguenot" whereupon sundry folk leaped to the conclusion that all the Hughes families were Huguenots, or protestants. Pause a moment and perhaps you can hear thousands of devout Roman Catholics turning over in their graves, including St. Hugh of Cluny, St. Hugh of Grenoble, Hugh, Bishop of Avalon who became Hugh Bishop of Lincoln, constructed a great cathedral and was canonized soon after his death. Because this "St. Hugh" gave great popularity to the name, a short reference to him seems appropriate. The following is taken from Short's A History of Religious Architecture (MacMillan 1936) Chap. XIII, titled "English Gothic" pp. 209-10.

"Hugh of Avalon became Bishop of Lincoln in 1186 (a hundred and twenty years after the Norman Conquest). The son of a Lord of Avalon, near Grenoble in France, he was persuaded by Henry II to come to England and take charge of the newly established Carthusian monastery at Witham in Somersetshire. Ten years later he was promoted to Lincoln where he found part of his church in ruins owing to an earthquake, and determined to rebuild the short Norman choir in the Gothic manner with pointed arches.

In rebuilding Lincoln choir, Bishop Hugh created the Early English style... The example of St. Hugh established simplicity, purity of outline and reserve of fancy as ideals in English Gothic... Would that Hugh had been granted more than fourteen busy years at Lincoln! He died in 1200 and was canonized twenty years later. His contemporaries were well aware of his services to architecture...

It was also fortunate that Hugh of Avalon was followed in 1209 by another great builder, Hugh of Wells, who held the Bishopric until 1235. Being a man of exceptional wealth, Hugh of Wells was able to carry through the plans of his great predecessor...

By 1253, the fame of St. Hugh's tomb was so great that large funds were available for the building of an eastern extension--the Angel Choir--to contain it, the work being the more necessary because the central tower had crashed in 1237, breaking the vault of St. Hugh's Choir...

Hugh of Avalon's chevet connected the Norman with the Early English style... If St. Hugh's work at Lincoln represents the beginning of English Gothic and Wells, (built by his brother Bishop Jocelin) the style at its prime, a unique interest attaches to Salisbury as the only Cathedral built throughout in the Early English manner. "

Thus a Roman Catholic saint, who made a notable contribution to English church architecture, popularized "Hugh" as a Christian name nearly four hundred years before the St. Bartholomew's Day slaughter of the French Huguenots, precipitated the flight of survivors overseas.

But it was another Roman Catholic, St. Hugh of Lincoln, who was best known and best loved of all. As to his influence, Bardsley says:

"The legend of the child martyr of Lincoln which Chaucer told with such grace and tenderness through the mouth of the Prioress was already known to the most ignorant bondsman of the period." But Chaucer with his Canterbury Tales gave to "Hugh," a popularity comparable to that of a Hollywood star. Both the religious flavor and the anti-semitism of this story added to its public appeal at the time.

It should be noted that in 1834 M. F. Michel was able to assemble and to publish a whole volume of ballads in French and in English (including Chaucer's) on the subject of this "Little Lord Fauntleroy" of the 13th century. Chaucer's tale was a real tear-jerker. Little Hugh, only son of a poor widow, a wonderfully good lad who never missed his prayers nor played 'hookey' from school, failed to return home on time one day. Unfortunately, he had to walk close to a Jewish ghetto, so, suspecting the worst, his poor frantic mother risking her own safety among the accursed Jews, went inside the terrible place and found her seven year old with his throat cut, but when they went to bury him--

"Then he with throte y koruen, lay upright
He 'Alma redemptoris' gan to singe
So loude that al the place gan to ringe..."

And it was only after he finished these religious chants and all rites of the Church had been performed that his lips finally closed--

"And in a tomb of marbul-stones clere
Enclosen they his litel body swete;
Ther he is now, god leve vs for to mete."

On next June 29th, the Saint's Day assigned to St. Hugh, boy martyr of Lincoln, try out the Chaucerian English of Hughes ancestors by reading aloud to some of the present generation these final lines from the lips of the Prioress:

"O Yonge Hugh of Lincoln, sleyn also
with cursed lewes, as it is notable,
For it nis but a litel whyle ago;
Prey eek for vs, we sinful folk vunstable,
That of his mercy god so merciable
On vs his grete mercy multiplie,
For reuerence of his mooder Marye. Amen"

Then Chaucer, commenting upon the effect of this tale the Prioress had told her companions bound for Canterbury, thus concludes:

"When said was all this miracle
Every man was so sober that it
was a wonder to see them"

No wonder, indeed then, that mothers everywhere named offspring for Hugh. And during centuries when most people had only given names it was common sense to refer to a lad of a succeeding generation as Hugh's son--thus Hughes, Ap-Hugh, Pugh, Fitzhugh.

Probably the greatest single impetus given English family names occurred in 1373 when a poll tax was levied in Yorkshire. The local collectors who brought in the money had, somehow, to identify each person among their interesting assortments of John's, William's, Edward's and Hugh's. So they related some first names to physical characteristics, hence our Browns, Blacks, Longs, and Shorts. These tax collectors identified other taxpayers by their occupations, whence came John (the) Smith, William (the) Tanner, Thomas (the) Haywarden (Hayward), Richard (the) Hunter; others to places such as Lanks, rivers, forests, hills and bridges; still others to tavern signs whence John (at the sign of the) Bell, Edward (at the sign of the) Cock; and through use of "son of" as prefix or suffix, identified John's son, William's son, Hugh's son or Hughes, Fitzhugh, Hutchinson, and so on.

The name Hughes is associated historically with many persons of noble birth, especially in France and in Wales. And Mrs. Janie Hughes Wilson (Generation VIII) passes along to succeeding generations the story her father received from his ancestors that the Hughes family in which our interest centers, stems from an ancestor who escaped from France during the Huguenot persecution, disguised as a monk; that he went first to England and then to Wales, where he married a cousin of the same name.

However, the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day was in 1572, only 63 years before our William Hughes (Generation I), age 30, left Gravesend, England, for Virginia. Revocation of the Edict of Nantes was announced in 1685, exactly 50 years after this William arrived in America. Since these were the two climactic events which precipitated Huguenot flights from France, any family link to Welsh noblemen must needs be through the Welsh cousin, the Huguenot escapee is said to have married.

Without doubt Hughes nobility lived in Wales for hundreds of years. William Ronald Cocke, a Virginia genealogist in 1946, began his Abridged Compendium prepared for Mrs. Janie Hughes Wilson with the following:

"Few families can establish a loftier lineage or deduce their descent through more numerous stocks of historic distinction than the Hughes' of Gwerclas, Barons of Kymmern-Edeirnoin, within the ancient Principality of Powys and Kingdom of Wales.

Derived by uninterrupted lineal male succession from Owain Brogytyne, Lord of Edeironion, Dinmael, and Albertanant in Powys, son of Madoc, last Sovereign Prince of Powys, the existing heir of the Hughes' deduces through the Baronial Lords of Kymmer, and the Royal Line of Powys, a genealogy of twenty-eight generations, extending over ten centuries, transmitted in common with the lineage of the monarchs of North Wales and South Wales (the two Sovereign Dynasties of Cambria) from Rhodri Mawr, renowned in the annals of the Cymri as the Egbert of his race, who, uniting the several states of North Wales, South Wales and Powys, became King of all Wales, A.D. 843.

In the published lineages of the Hughes' of Wales, during the 19th century, the names of Stephen, Reese and William, as in Virginia, are prominent. In following the lines back to the 17th century, in the same genealogy, in respect to one member, William Hughes, it is stated that he was in the West Indies--a term then applicable to Virginia."

Eleanor Lexington, in her interesting article of August 8, 1908, in the St. Paul (Minnesota) Daily Dispatch calls a long roll of Welsh noblemen and distinguished English and American personages bearing the ancient, honorable and honored name of Hughes. She refers to the Hughes line "which descends from one of the 15 noble tribes of Gwynedd, Prince of Wales; to Hugh ap Kynric and his wife Gwenlleian; to Hugh Hughes, seventeenth century Welsh poet; to Admiral Sir Richard Hughes, a man of valor; and to Thomas Hughes, author of Tom Brown's School Days."

Any list of Hughes personages in the United States would be incomplete without Governor Robert Twelvetree Hughes who "enjoyed" the Boston Tea Party; James Hewes, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; Rupert Hughes the poet and Charles Evans Hughes, Governor of New York and Chief Justice of the United States.

With the name Hughes so popular and the variations and derivations so numerous in Wales, England, Ireland and France, it is not surprising to find that bold spirits bearing this name were among the early settlers in Virginia and North Carolina, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

In Hotten's Original List of Emigrants to Virginia (1600-1700) at p. 103 appears an entry dated July 1635 that William Hughes, age 20, Jessie Hughes (and others named) bound to Virginia "per certificate from minister of Gravesend (England) of their conformitee to Church of England. " In 1654 records of the Virginia State Land Office show William Hughes (I) living in an area which that year became New Kent County (formed from York and a part of James City Counties).

Total destruction of the county records of New Kent--and of Hanover County which was created from New Kent's western section in 1720--make it impossible to establish incontrovertibly that he founded the Virginia line of the Hughes family in which we are interested, but from available records of church and state it is clear that he reared a family in this section and that he was probably the father of our William Hughes (II) born about 1650 whose important service was the building of St. Peter's Parish Church (1700-1703) which has stood (1958) as his continuously useful monument for more than two and a half centuries. How well it was constructed and the important part that William Hughes (II) played in the project is fully documented in The Vestry Book and Register of St. Peters Parish, 1684-1786. (The original is preserved in the Library of The Episcopal Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Virginia. A printed copy of 840 pages was published by the Virginia State Library Board in 1937 and the quotations and photostats here used are from that. The spelling, capitalization and abbreviations are reproduced along with the page numbers of the original and the printed copy.)

Page 68 (38): New Kent County } ss Att a vestry held
ffor St Peters Parish at the House of Mr James Moss
13 August 1700

Present M^r James Bowker: minister
capt Joseph ffoster capt nicho meriwether
capt John Lydall m^r Gordon macon
mr James Moss mr David Crafford
mr Thomas Smith mr John Park
mr John Lewis Vestrey men
mr Hen^r Wyatt } church
mr W^m Bassett } wardens

Where as the Lower Church of this Parish is very much out of Repaire and Standeth very inconvenient for most of the Inhabitants of the Said parish Therefore ordered that as Soon as Conveniently may be a new Church of Brick Sixty foot Long and twenty fower foot wide in the Cleer and fowerteen foot pitch with a Gallery Sixteen foot Long be built and Erected upon the maine Roade by the School House neer Thomas Jacksons: and the Clark is ordered to give a Copy of This order to Capt nicho meriwether who is Requested to Show the Same to will Hughes and Desire him to draw a Draft of the Said Church and to bee at the next vestry and mr Gideon macon and mr Thomas

Smith are Requested to treat with and buy an acre of Land of Thomas Jackson where on to build the Said Church and for a Church yard. Copia Test W Clopton; Cl Vest

When the Vestry met January 13, 1701, at the home of Capt. John Lydall "to agree with workmen to build and Erect a Church," no workmen appeared, so a committee of the vestry was appointed to be in charge of the construction program. This committee turned to William Hughes, who had previously been commissioned to draw the plans. The importance of his role in the project is attested by the fact that William Hughes is listed as Contractor and Builder on p. 693 of The Register. The contract with him, which is p. 76 of the printed copy of the Register, is reproduced here.

avifers and the Super avifers are Requested to take bond with Good Securitie of all workmen that have or Shall under take any part of the S^d. work for due performance of the Same and that all bonds be taken paialbe to the Super avifers and Directors for the use of the parrish and that the Super avifers give bond in behalfe of the parrish to all workmen for due payment of their tobacco acording to agreement

William Hughes Carpenter hath this day agreed too and with this vestrey to doe and performe all the Carpenters Joyners and turners worke of a Church to to be built neer the house of Thomas Jackson and acording to the Sevrall Draffts this day Subscribed by the Said Hughes and to performe all the Said work Compleate and workman Like of Length breadth and pitch acording to an order of vestrey dated the 13 aug^r: 1700 and in Confideration of the S^d. work this vestrey are to pay the S^d. Hughes twenty and five thousand pounds of Sweet Sented tobacco and Cask Convenient in this parrish that is to Say one halfe at the fall after the Raifing and Covering the Said Church and the other halfe at the Compleate ffinishing the Said work and when the whole work [45] is ffinished if it be done to the Liking of the major part of the Said vestrey then this vestrey doe promise to pay him the Said Hughes one thousand pounds of Sweet Sented Tobacco and Cask Conve^r over and a bove the a fore mencioned ffive and twenty thousand and ffurther the Said Hughes doeth promise to Enter into bond with Good Secu when Required

Recorded 30 W Clopton Cl vest

New Kent } Is At a vestrey held for S^t Peters parrish at the
County } House of Cap^t nichō merriwether the 4 June 1701

Other contractual agreements set forth in the minutes of the Vestry show that Vincent Vaughan was employed to do all the "sawyers work"; that Thomas Jackson agreed to make "one hundred thousand good and well burnt bricks fit for building"; that Cornelius Hall agreed to do "all the underpinning brick Work according to the direction of w^m Hughes Carpenter"; that Henry Wyatt contracted to get "20,000 Good Sipres Shingles for Covering the brick Church" and also "to Send for England this present Shiping for Iron work Glass for Sash windoes and paint for the a fore Said Church acording as the Carpenter Shall Give Directions. . ." and "take his Directions for Sending for the a fore Said Goods from mr William Hughes the Carpenter who is to build the Said Church. "

It thus appears that William Hughes was selected to draft the plans and direct the work, as well as having the carpentry contract for which he had special skills. It was a real pleasure to go from the Jamestown Festival, celebrating the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the first English settlement in America, to the ancient brick church in New Kent County, and stand, with my wife, a great-great-great-great-great granddaughter of the builder of St. Peter's, at the entrance to the edifice so closely identified with her mother's family and now widely publicized as the church where George Washington and Martha Custis exchanged marriage vows.

And now for a listing of the Hughes family by generations:

- I. William Hughes, born 1615, from Gravesend, England, in July, 1635, to Virginia.
- II. William Hughes (II), born about 1650; designer, contractor and builder of St. Peter's Parish Church, New Kent County.
Married _____
-Happily, the Parish Register contains several official entries of importance:
-Page 359 of the printed copy (13th page of original manuscript):
Entry No. 6 - Will son to Will Hughes bapt y^e 16 day of sep^t: 1687
Entry No. 9 - Jn^o: sone to Will Hughes bapt^t: ye 23^d of Aprill 1684
Entry No 16 - Eliz: daug^t: to W^m Hughes bapt^t y^e 19 of Oct 1690
Entry No 19 - Charles Son to William Hughes bapt^t 18 of Oct 1691

It was quite interesting to note how frequently this Parish Register contained entries relating to the birth of slave babies. The stipulation that the new brick church contain a gallery was undoubtedly to

provide seating space for slaves attending services of worship. Also, the frequent entries pertaining to mulatto babies indicate that the interracial mixing viewed with so much alarm in the South at the present time as a predicted aftermath of integrated schools, was well under way 250 years ago in Virginia.

For example, the third page of the record of births and baptisms in St. Peter's Parish Register contains these entries:

Negro girl belonging to Mr. Bull born - 1705

Negro girl of Mad^m Sarah Bray born y^e 4th day of July 1707

A bastard child born March y^e 27th

and on Page 10:

Phil a molatto belonging to Mr Rich^d Allen born Aug y^e 15th 1698

James a molatto belonging to Ditto Born Oct y^e 3rd 1704.

- III. William Hughes (III) son of William (II) whose baptism was recorded under date of September 16, 1687, married _____. He died in 1765, a resident of Hanover County, St. Paul's Parish. The fact that he had a son William (IV) who in turn had a son William (V) is established by one of the only two Hanover County records for the period 1783-1792 which escaped the ravages of the War between the States. Pages 552-3-4 of a record book of deeds and mortgages for Hanover County 1783-1792, now preserved in the Virginia State Library, set forth an indenture made May 1, 1792, between William Hughes Junior of Hanover County and John Hughes of the same county under which William makes over to John for two hundred and sixty pounds of lawful money, a tract of 298 1/2 acres of land on Great Allen's Creek on which William Hughes Senior had lived.

The document goes on to recite that under the will of William Hughes Senior dated December 5, 1788, and probated in June, 1791, this land was to be sold if William Junior declined to live on it, preferring to continue to live on lands in Fluvanna County.

William Hughes also stated in this conveyance to his brother John that he and his brother were jointly executors of their deceased father William's estate and that he, William, was also executor of his grandfather William's estate and that he made the conveyance in the name of all the legatees. Ann Hughes was one of three witnesses to this deed which is important also in establishing the land on Great Allen's Creek, Hanover County, as the Hughes home upon the move from New Kent and the place on Byrd's Creek in Fluvanna County as the third home site for this family which perpetuated the name William Hughes over so many generations.

IV. William Hughes (IV), referred to in the conveyance above as "William Hughes Senior" was born about 1730. His will dated December 5, 1788, was probated after his death in June 1791. He married Frances Anderson, a daughter of Thomas Anderson of Albemarle, whose will was recorded in 1752. Under it he bequeathed to her "a negro man named Cooper." Land records of Albemarle County show that William and Frances Anderson Hughes paid a hundred and fifty pounds "current money of Virginia" to William and Ann Venable for 600 acres of land "in the County of Albemarle and Goochland on the branch of the Byrd." This conveyance dated November 13, 1760, is recorded in Albemarle Deed Book 4, Page 314.

On October 11, 1775, a few months after their son William's marriage, William and Frances Anderson Hughes conveyed this same land to him, reserving for themselves "the free use and enjoyment of the said land and premises" during their natural lives. Upon the death of his wife Frances, William, in his old age, married Sarah Harding of Goochland County, June 14, 1784. These two signed a marriage agreement respecting their properties.

V. William Hughes (V), who was "William Hughes, Junior," conveyor of the Hanover County land of his grandfather and his father to his brother John in order to keep his own place on Byrd's Creek in Fluvanna County, was born to William and Frances Anderson Hughes on November 23, 1753. Before his 23rd birthday, as noted above, his parents added 600 acres to his land holdings on Byrd's Creek. He seems to have grown in affluence and in prominence from the time Fluvanna County was created from a portion of Albemarle in 1777 until his death in 1828. For example, in the 1820's he and his sons appear to have owned six of the thirteen coaches in the county.

The Douglas Register, p. 27, records his marriage on April 10, 1775, to Susannah Bowles, daughter of Thomas and Mary Anderson Bowles. She was born November 7, 1755, and lived more than 81 years. She and her husband were both born in Hanover County.

William Hughes (V) was married at the very moment when George III decided to quell the revolt of his high spirited American Colonists by force of arms. What blows he struck for liberty during the first years of the Revolutionary War are not documented. However, according to the Historical Register of Virginia in the Revolution (John H. Gwaltney, The Dietz Press, Richmond, 1938) William Hughes was an Ensign in the Fluvanna Militia on February 1, 1781, and was recommended for promotion to First Lieutenant March 5, 1784. His helmet and sword were said to be in possession of Charles Hughes of Laurens, South Carolina, in 1946.

Susannah Bowles Hughes outlived her husband by almost a decade. Upon her death, the Richmond Whig for January 31, 1837, (p. 4) carried a glowing tribute to "a shining light who hath departed, full of years and of the most venerated worth." Based upon "an intimate acquaintance upwards of a half century," the writer voiced the opinion that "there never lived a better woman... She was a member of the Methodist Church upwards of forty years and died in full assurance of a blissful immortality. Peace to her ashes!"

The will of Susannah's husband, William Hughes (V) dated October 28, 1828, and recorded in Fluvanna Will Book 3, p. 375, mentions ten children of whom William (VI) the second child is our center of interest in the sixth generation.

GENERATION VI

Five of the ten children of William Hughes (V) and Susannah Bowles Hughes were girls:

Nancy (Patsy Ann) who married Wm. Perkins, May 25, 1825;
Elizabeth, born February 15, 1777, baptized March 16, 1777,
married Elisha Purrington;

Frankey, who, according to her father's will, married a Perkins;
Susannah, born March 25, 1778, baptized May 10, 1778, died unmarried, will probated August 24, 1835, Fluvanna Will Book 4, p. 58.

Sebella, died unmarried, will probated December 24, 1832,
Fluvanna Will Book 3, p. 385.

Thomas (VI), the eldest son, born May 12, 1782, baptized September 1, 1782, married Elizabeth Towles. No issue. Will dated January 22, 1840, recorded Fluvanna Will Book 6, p. 216.

John (VI), a younger brother of William (VI) was a Methodist minister. He married in Amherst County, August 3, 1812, Martha, daughter of Robert Rivers, Jr., and Nancy Ann Eldridge Rivers a direct descendant (eighth generation) of John Rolfe and Pocahontas (Rebecca Matoaka, daughter of Powhatan). Rev. John Hughes' will dated March 30, 1835, probated June 22, 1835, Fluvanna Will Book 4, p. 55. His son Thomas Anderson Hughes (VII) married Mary Susan Adams, served in Co. 4, 18th Reg., Hutton's Brigade, C. S. A., "The Black Eagle Rifles." He died during the war, on furlough, at "Cliffden" on Byrd Creek. His son, Eldridge Tucker Hughes (VIII), born March 18, 1846, died in 1936 and is buried in the yard of St. John's Episcopal Church, Columbia, South Carolina. He served in Co. F, 4th Reg., Goochland Light Dragoons, C. S. A. He married first Nancy Beverley who died September 4, 1883. Their son Rolfe Eldridge Hughes, M. D. (IX) (1868-1933) left two sons Charles Eldridge (X) (born January, 1901) and Rolfe Eldridge (X) (born August 12, 1912).

Other brothers of our William (VI) were Anderson (VI) and Stephen Hughes (VI).

And now we return to the direct line in which we are most interested, namely, the second son in the list of the ten offspring of William (V) and Susannah Bowles Hughes.

VI. William Hughes, son of William (V) and Susannah Bowles Hughes, was born April 12, 1784, according to the Douglas Register and was baptized May 9, 1784. He lived for 90 years, dying in 1874.

His first wife was Sarah Ellis, whom he married December 21, 1803, at the age of 19. His second wife was Martha Brooks. His third marriage, March 20, 1821, was to Ann Grayson Gibson Blackwell, member of a distinguished family stemming from Joseph Blackwell, who came to Virginia in 1636 as Royal Surveyor for King Charles I. (The generations between Ann and her great, great, grandfather, Joseph (I), are in the Blackwell chapter of this family history along with a copious Blackwell bibliography. See especially Blackwell Genealogy, pp. 1-6, by Commander Edward Maurice Blackwell, U.S. Navy, Retired, Old Dominion Press, Inc., Richmond, MCMXLVII.)

Born in 1791, Ann was one of six children of (Lieutenant, then Captain, then Colonel) Joseph Blackwell by his first wife Ann Grayson Gibson Blackwell, daughter of Colonel Jonathan Gibson and Mary Susannah Harrison Gibson. Ann's father, a gallant officer in the Revolutionary Army, fought at Harlem Heights, Princeton, Trenton, Brandywine and Germantown. He was taken prisoner in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1780, and exchanged in June 1781. He received 4000 acres of land in 1783 and 1333½ acres in 1806 for his services and another 7000 acres by his father's will. He was a charter member of the Society of the Cincinnati and served as High Sheriff of Fauquier County in 1802. It was to his home at Elk Run in this county that he brought his bride August 14, 1787. And it was here that his children were born: (1) Susan Harrison in 1787 (she married George Pannill of Orange County in 1805; her elder daughter Susan Pannill married Estes of Richmond; a younger daughter Ann Pannill married Hodgson in Columbia, Virginia, and their daughter Jennie Hodgson married Stephen Hughes (VII); (2) Ann Grayson Gibson in 1791; (3) William Taylor Blackwell in 1793 (he died single in Kentucky); (4) Elizabeth in 1798 (she married Rev. John Hale); and (5) Sallie Innis in 1804 (she married Charles Sterne of Stafford County).

William Hughes (VI) and Ann Grayson Gibson Blackwell Hughes were the parents of four children:

(1) Stephen Blackwell Hughes (VII) 1828-1909, a Richmond, Virginia, merchant in the Drewry-Hughes Company. His wife was his second cousin Jennie Hodgson. (See above.)

(2) George Pannill Hughes (VII) about whom much more later.

(3) Virginia Elizabeth Hughes who married Colonel Louis Zimmer of New York, bore him two children, one of whom died young and the other without issue. She was a student at Hollins College, Virginia, during the Civil War and climbed up into an apple tree upon hearing footsteps of approaching soldiers, one of whom was Col. Louis Zimmer of the Union Army. He spied her, engaged her in conversation, sang a romantic song to her, persuaded her to climb down. Thus began a romance which culminated in their elopement after the war and years of happiness together in New York and Paris where he went on a governmental mission.

(4) Susan Harrison Hughes who married Robert Vest of Fluvanna County, very handsome and distinguished in appearance. (My daughter, Virginia Blackwell Harmon Jameson (X) perpetuates for another generation the distinguished maternal family name of her great, great, grandmother Ann Grayson Gibson Blackwell Hughes who lived to be 62 and died at her home near Elk Run in Fauquier County, Virginia, in 1859. And Ann Harwood Jameson (XI) born February 26, 1958, as this page was being revised, adds another Ann to the family annals, FSH)

VII. George Pannill Hughes (VII), the second son of the four children of William (VI) and Ann Grayson Blackwell Hughes was born in Fluvanna County, Virginia, January 9, 1832. He was named for his mother's uncle, George Pannill, the husband of his mother's sister, Susan. Judge Hughes died in Richmond, Virginia, October 10, 1892, in his sixtieth year when his elder daughter, Mary Anne Gardner Hughes Harwood (VIII) was fourteen years of age. He is buried in Richmond's Hollywood Cemetery. Richmond papers carried extensive obituaries recounting the experiences of this lawyer, soldier and long time judge of the sixth judicial district.

On December 20, 1876, he married Georgianna Burnley Gardner (born April 29, 1849, died November 12, 1925) at Hunter's Hill, her parental home in Louisa County.

(NOTE: Her father was George Iverson Gardner, born August 16, 1800, died July 16, 1876, the son of Daniel and Massie Anthony Gardner. Daniel (born about 1750) was a son of William Gardner and Sarah Darrell Ford Gardner. (These Gardners originally spelled the name "Gardiner" as N. Y. and Mass. branches still do.) The mother of Georgianna Burnley Gardner was Mary Anne Burnley, born September 26, 1811; married George Iverson Gardner, a widower, May 14, 1840, and died May 7, 1849, eight days after Georgianna's birth. Mary Anne Burnley was the daughter of Henry Burnley.

The family name "Burnley," according to Bardsley's Dictionary of English and Welsh Names, p. 150, originally was related to persons "of Burnley" an important town in the County of Lancaster in the old parish of Whalley. Thomas de Burnley appears on the poll

tax roll of Yorkshire in 1379. The Register of Oxford University (III, 284) carries the name of John Burnley, a student at Bras. College in 1609. The marriage records of St. George's Chapel, Mayfair, record the nuptials of John Burnley and Mary Swainton in 1732. The name continues in the tenth generation of the Hughes family in the person of Mary Burnley Wilson (Christian) Edmunds.)

Returning now to the biographical sketch of George Pannill Hughes, we find him studying law at the University of Virginia in the early eighteen fifties and practicing his profession in Goochland County in 1861 when Virginia seceded over the issue of "States Rights." Upon the outbreak of the War between the States, he enlisted in the Second Company of Richmond Howitzers, First Virginia Artillery, 2nd Corps, Army of Northern Virginia. The embattled artilleryman was in action throughout the war.

Before me as these words are put on paper are two extremely interesting and revealing war "items" from a brave soldier with a sense of humor. Both are in pencil and are too faint for reproduction.

The first is a letter dated Yorktown, June ____, 1861. It is to a little niece, Marie Low Vest, in Richmond. It reads:

"Dear Niece:

You see I have not dated the above and it was because I do not know the day of the week, much less the day of the month. All days are alike as far as the work and rest is concerned.

Since my last we have had another and most desperate encounter and it was the longest and most sanguine encounter during the war. It was fully expected and dreaded and I aimed to nerve myself for the conflict, determined to win a victory over our enemy in a conflict which I knew would be hand to hand. John Henry and I were side-by-side, stationed at our post on a creek about 1/2 mile above here, both, I think, dreading the combat.

At the appointed hour the contest began earnestly and was waged furiously. We were standing with one foot on each side of the branch, the enemy right at us and then began a hand to hand conflict. The water flew but the SOAP flew faster. We could not get the dirt out of our shirts to save our lives. It was a hard fight. I rather think the dirt got the best of it. I am expecting another shirt-washing fight soon.

Remember me to all at Mr. Vest's and suggest to the girls that a short note in yours will be very acceptable.

Your Uncle

Geo. P. Hughes"

The "Battle of the Shirt-washing" was in the first summer of the war. Two summers later the Army of Northern Virginia at the peak of its form, moved northward into Pennsylvania at the command of its trusted and beloved chieftain Robert E. Lee. And the 2nd Howitzers rolled along as part of A. P. Hill's Second Corps.

So it is from the battlefield of Gettysburg that Artilleryman Hughes sent home a torn piece of paper about eight inches in width and four in length, upon which he had sketched in pencil the never-to-be-forgotten topography of the area and the positions of the troops. He shows the guns of his famed unit on the second day in position near the Baltimore Pike and virtually astride the unfinished railroad to Gettysburg. And on the third day (July 3) his Howitzers were on the right of Seminary Ridge firing at (and silencing) a Federal battery between the orchard and the house with high tower on Cemetery Ridge.

With the discerning glance of a keen-eyed, experienced artilleryman, he locates the deep cut in front of Cemetery Ridge, the pits of the sharpshooters, the Yankee breastworks lined with cannon extending in a broad arc toward Little Round Top and Round Top which he designates as "High Mts." He shows the location of A. P. Hill's Corps and of Longstreet's.

He truly set the stage for Pickett's charge. One could wish (and it is an artilleryman of World War I who is doing the wishing) that there had been opportunity for a paragraph's description half as graphic as the map itself, of the action around his battery as Hughes saw the gallant gray line starting across the wheat field--to death and to glory.

Gettysburg marked the high tide of the Confederacy. Hughes and the 2nd Howitzers were in the desperate battles of the ebb tide, the holding operations around Richmond and the retreat toward Appomattox. And it was in covering the retreat less than forty-eight hours before the surrender at Appomattox that George P. Hughes was captured and taken with other prisoners of war to Point Lookout, the Newport News (Virginia) Military prison.

A Richmond newspaper, in an obituary written at the time of his death, stated that Judge Hughes was a prisoner of war for less than two months; that "he made a daring escape in the night by digging under the fence"; that "he had the distinction of refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the U. S. while a prisoner"; that "he declared he would never take it and on this account his escape created a great stir in prison and extraordinary efforts were made to recapture him."

The obituary adds the following:

"Judge Hughes walked all the way to Richmond, hiding by day in the swamps and travelling by night. He always claimed to have made his trip home safely owing to having been a Mason. After his arrival home, he wrote frequently, under an assumed name, to his brother Howitzers who were inmates of the Newport News prison."

A daughter, Mrs. Janie Hughes Wilson, wrote (January, 1957):

"On returning home, his picture was taken. He was ragged and emaciated. It was so dreadful looking that a member of the family finally destroyed it although it stayed in our family album until after his death." A snapshot reproduced here shows Mrs. Wilson (July, 1957) holding a most cherished possession--the hatchet her soldier-father used to dig his way out of the prison stockade. (See photograph section.)

After civil government was restored in Virginia, George P. Hughes served as Commonwealth attorney of Goochland County. In 1880 he was elected County Judge. Then in 1882, by joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly, he was chosen as Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, comprising the following seven Virginia counties: Culpepper, Fluvanna, Madison, Orange, Albemarle, Goochland and Green.

And so--seventeen years after hacking his way out of a Yankee stockade to avoid taking the oath of allegiance--we find George P. Hughes accepting this important judicial commission from Governor William E. Cameron, March 4, 1882, and writing on its back in a clear and firm hand the following oath of office which he took and to which he subscribed:

"I, George P. Hughes do declare myself a citizen of the Commonwealth of Virginia. And do Solemnly Swear that I will Support and Maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of the State of Virginia; that I recognize and accept the civil and political equality of all men before the law; and that I will faithfully perform the duty of Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Virginia to the best of my ability. So help me God.

George P. Hughes"

His ability, fairness and wisdom are attested by the very small number of reversals by the Supreme Court of Virginia of the cases tried before him during his years on the bench. After expiration of his judicial service, Judge Hughes practiced law in Richmond until his death there in 1892. His widow, seventeen years his junior, lived until 1925. She died at the age of seventy-six in the home of her elder daughter in Lynchburg, Virginia.

The interest in books and love of learning which characterized Judge Hughes were emphasized by his daughter, Mrs. Janie Blackwell Hughes Wilson in a letter to me dated January, 1958:

"As to my father's fine intellect and learning, he spoke French fluently, read the Bible in Latin, Greek and Hebrew and was seldom seen without a book of some kind. He always brought home books from the office. When I first saw him in the morning he would be seated by the open fire reading and again my last glimpse of him at night. There were Greek and Latin volumes in his book case at home--always books--more books--and at his grave the tombstone has books on top."

GENERATION VIII

VIII. The two daughters and son of George Pannill Hughes (VII) and Georgianna Burnley Gardner Hughes are the members of the eighth generation listed in this chronology. Salient facts about each follow:

(1) Mary Anne Hughes (VIII) Harwood, born February 6, 1878, at Goochland Courthouse, Virginia, was fourteen years of age when her father died. Two years later (November 20, 1894) at Park Place Methodist Church, Richmond, Virginia, she married William Fletcher Harwood, a fine looking, energetic young man from Charles City County who walked out of a cornfield and came to Richmond with a galvanized will and an unconquerable determination which brought him business success, affluence and the respect of the community.

A daughter, Lucile Waverley Harwood (IX) was born to the young couple in Richmond, September 26, 1896. A son Aubrey Hughes Harwood (IX) was born on June 24, 1899, in the same city. A second daughter, Janie Blackwell, born July 13, 1908, died in her thirteenth year. The Harwoods lived for 35 years in Lynchburg, Virginia. For several decades, Mr. Harwood was a trusted and successful salesman for Cone Export and Commission Company. Upon retirement from business he and his wife moved to Los Angeles, California, in 1936. He died there November 11, 1946. His widow, Mary Anne Hughes Harwood (VIII), blessed with boundless energy, strong convictions and great courage, has always been devoted to the welfare of family and friends, upon whom she has lavished constant interest and affectionate concern. She was celebrating her eightieth birthday (February 6, 1958) as these facts were being assembled. She provided the writer (her son-in-law) with a number of photographs which "brought to life" for him various members of the Hughes and related families who lived during the past century. She also supplied valuable material from the family Bible, supplemented by her own personal recollections.

(2) Janie Blackwell Hughes (VIII) Wilson, second daughter of Judge and Mrs. Hughes, was born July 13, 1879 at Goochland Courthouse, Virginia. On October 19, 1898, she married Richard Baxter Wilson. A son died at birth on November 12, 1900. Their first daughter, Mary Burnley Wilson (IX), was born September 14, 1905; a second daughter, Jane Hughes Wilson (IX) was born on November 9, 1907.

For nearly fifty years, Janie Blackwell Hughes Wilson has lived in Lynchburg near Randolph-Macon Woman's College where both her daughters and her niece Waverley Harwood were students.

She has been collecting genealogical data for more than a quarter century with a sort of "regal humility" which blends so perfectly with reverence for the chivalry, courage and magnanimity of past generations that she easily comes within the charmed circle of Douglas Southall Freeman's Eastern Virginia cult of "Shintoists under the skin" for whom--as for me--"genealogy makes history personal in terms of family." Let me add in sincere gratitude and with complete candor that without access to her rich store of accumulated information and her contagious interest in this effort of mine, the converging blood lines of proud and distinguished Virginia families could never have been brought together in summary form by this "in-law" who first saw the light of day hundreds of miles south of the borders of the Old Dominion, from whence his maternal progenitors came and to which he returned for two university degrees--and a bride whose family tree includes virile Harwood, Hughes, Gardner, Burnley and Blackwell branches.

(3) George Burnley Hughes (VIII), born July 28, 1886, at Goochland Courthouse, Virginia, married Grace Morris of Pamlico County, North Carolina, in Chicago in 1919. Two daughters born of this marriage, Georgie Pannill Hughes (IX) and Anne Grayson Hughes (IX), were reared by a maternal aunt in North Carolina when their mother died at an early age. Facts about both daughters appear under Generation IX. He is the only surviving (1958) male Hughes in this branch of the family.

GENERATIONS IX, X AND XI

Lucile Waverley Harwood (IX), born September 26, 1896, in Richmond, Virginia; daughter of William Fletcher and Mary Anne Gardner Hughes (VIII) Harwood, was reared in Lynchburg, Virginia, graduated from Randolph-Macon Woman's College in 1919; studied music in New York with Mme. Marcella Sembrick and Frank LaForge; married Francis Stuart Harmon of Mississippi, April 16, 1927, and is living in New York City (1958), to which metropolis she and her husband moved in 1932. Their two children, Virginia Blackwell Harmon Jameson (X) and Francis Stuart Harmon Jr., (X), a grandson, John Franklin Jameson III (XI) and a granddaughter, Ann Harwood Jameson (XI) bring down to date eleven generations of descendants of William Hughes (I) of Gravesend, England.

Aubrey Hughes Harwood (IX), born June 24, 1899, in Richmond, Virginia, son of William Fletcher and Mary Anne Gardner Hughes (VIII) Harwood, was reared in Lynchburg, Virginia, attended Virginia Military Institute in 1914-15, graduated (B.S.) from University of Virginia with honors in 1918; studied at University of Paris, 1919; graduated from Stanford University Law School in 1932 and was admitted to the California bar the same year.

He married Jeanne Juliette Yvonne Ménard of France, April 23, 1921. Their three sons are: Aubrey Hughes, Jr. (X); William Fletcher (X); and Julien Ménard (X). Four grandchildren, Douglas Kingsland and Katharine, "Kitty" (children of Aubrey Hughes Harwood, Jr. and of Fay Kingsland Harwood); and Richard and Susan (children of William Fletcher Harwood II and of Wanda "Toni" Townsend Harwood) are members of Generation XI.

"Who's Who In America," Vol. 29, (1956-57) provides the following interesting information about Aubrey Hughes Harwood, lawyer and business executive, who is currently a civic leader in Los Angeles. "... Member, law firm of Musick and Murrell, Los Angeles. 1932-39; director and vice president, Barker Bros. Corp., Los Angeles, 1939-42; director, vice president and counsel Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co., Los Angeles, 1945-48; Director of Operations, Economic Cooperation Administration, Washington, 1948-49. Special Counsel to Secretary of the Air Force, 1950, Past President, Los Angeles Better Business Bureau; former director and chairman of the Finance Committee, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce; former director, California Taxpayers Association and Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Los Angeles. ... Lecturer on problems of world security, Los Angeles, 1956-57.

Mary Burnley Wilson (Christian) Edmunds (IX), born September 14, 1905, graduated from Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Virginia, in 1926. Her first marriage on June 19, 1926, was to Frank Patteson Christian, Jr., a son of Judge and Mrs. Frank Patteson Christian of Lynchburg. A son, Frank Patteson Christian III, born December 1, 1927, is a member of Generation X. Her second marriage on June 28, 1946, was to James Easley Edmunds, Jr., a successful attorney in Lynchburg, where they are now living (1958).

During the years 1936-1946 she was a member of the staff in Washington of Virginia's distinguished senior Senator, Carter Glass. Since returning to Lynchburg, she has been active in the Junior League and in the Garden Club.

Frank Patteson Christian III received two degrees from the University of Virginia, served in the U.S. Air Force and was stationed in San Antonio, Texas, where he remained to practice law. On April 25, 1953, he married Harriett Prescott Edmunds, daughter of William Wilson Edmunds of Virginia. Their four children, members of Generation XI, are: (1) Mara Harreson, born May 19, 1954; (2) Alicia Carrington, born July 9, 1955; (3) Prescott Carrington, born September 28, 1956; and (4) Anthony Navarre, born March 23, 1958.

Jane Hughes Wilson Pool (IX), born November 9, 1907, attended Randolph-Macon Woman's College; served as a member of the American Embassy staffs in Copenhagen and in Buenos Aires. Thereafter in Washington, as a member of the staff of the U.S. Department of State, she was editor of the Foreign Service Bulletin.

She married John Cochran Pool, a foreign service officer of the U.S. Department of State, on July 20, 1948, in Washington. After interesting career assignments in the British West Indies, Buenos Aires, Budapest, Washington and the American Consulate in Southampton, England, the Pools are currently (1958) stationed in Honduras.

Their daughter Amanda Grayson (X) was born August 23, 1950, and christened in the Argentine Capital, Buenos Aires, March 25, 1951.

Georgie Pannill Hughes (IX) elder daughter of George Burnley Hughes (VIII) and Grace (Morris) Hughes was born April 29, 1921, in Oriental, North Carolina; graduated from the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina in 1942; did graduate studies in Social Work at the University of North Carolina; served in the WAVES during World War II and is now (1958) Superintendent of Public Welfare of Carteret County with headquarters in Beaufort, North Carolina.

Anne Grayson Hughes Stevenson (IX), younger daughter of George Burnley Hughes (VIII) and Grace (Morris) Hughes, was born October 19, 1923, in Oriental, North Carolina. After attending the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, she matriculated at Wagner College on Long Island, New York, graduated in nursing and became a registered nurse in the states of New York and North Carolina.

In November, 1947, she married Joseph Graham Stevenson II, now (1958) a captain in the United States Army stationed in Bangkok, Thailand.

Their three children, members of Generation X, are: (1) Sina Grace Stevenson, born September 11, 1948, in New Bern, North Carolina; (2) Joanne Stevenson, born September 12, 1950, in New Bern, North Carolina; and (3) Mary Hughes Stevenson, born October 28, 1954, at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

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B L A C K W E L L

William Hughes (VI) (1784-1874), a sixth generation descendant of William Hughes (I) who left Gravesend, England, in 1635, and settled in New Kent County, Virginia, in 1654, married Ann Grayson Gibson Blackwell (1791-1859) on March 20, 1821, when he was 37 and she was 30 years of age.

The following pages trace her Blackwell ancestry.

In 1636, a year after William Hughes (I), aged 20, left Gravesend, England, for Virginia, Joseph Blackwell, Royal Surveyor to King Charles I, sailed from England for the same New World destination. His seal, with the Blackwell Coat of Arms on it, was in the possession of Mr. Harding Blackwell in 1936 when Commander Edward Maurice Blackwell, USN Ret. (author of Blackwell Genealogy, Old Dominion Press, Inc., Richmond, Virginia, 1948) visited him at his residence, "East Gascony," Rehoboth Church, Northumberland County, Virginia.

Commander Blackwell believes that "Honorable Joseph Blackwell, King's Surveyor, 1636 was the first emigrant of this name in Virginia." He concludes, with other students of the family's history, that he went back to England and educated his son Joseph (Pleb, Trinity College, Oxford; Matriculated July 2, 1658) and that this son whom he lists as "Generation I," began the Virginia line which he proceeds to catalogue, generation after generation.

My summary of the Blackwell family history is based primarily upon the material in Commander Blackwell's book, plus some important assistance from Miss Stella Pickett Hardy's articles on the Blackwell Family in the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography (See Vol. XXII, p. 438 (1914) and Vol. XXIII, p. 326 (1915)). See also: References to St. Stephen's Parish Register in William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. II, p. 468; Heitmann's Historical Register, p. 105; Hayden, Virginia Genealogies, pp. 268-270; Nash, History of Worcestershire, Vol. II, p. 429, regarding Blackwell Manor. See also for the Gibson and Harrison families which intermarried with the Blackwells, Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. XXIV, No. 2, p. 112. Mrs. Janie Blackwell Hughes Wilson referred me to many of these sources and also supplied invaluable supplementary material.

Commander Blackwell (supra, pp. 3-4) says:

"Honorable Joseph Blackwell, King's Surveyor, the progenitor of the Virginia family, is supposed to have been the eldest of the three brothers who emigrated early in the 17th century.

"Honorable Robert Blackwell, the progenitor of the Newton (Long Island) family came to New York, a widower with several children. He married Mary Manning, daughter of Captain John Manning, who owned Vierken, on Hog Island, in East River, which was confiscated from the Dutch in 1651 and renamed Manning Island. It received its present name, Blackwell's Island, when Robert Blackwell came into possession of it. He also owned Ravenswood, now Long Island City. He died in 1717 leaving issue.

"Honorable Samuel Blackwell, the progenitor of the North Carolina family, located in what is now Caswell County, North Carolina, and called his estate Blackwells. The village of Blackwells is now on what was his estate, and is named for his branch of the family. He left issue but the name of his wife is unknown."

With further reference to the Virginia branch of the family, Commander Blackwell says at page 4:

"The Blackwells of Virginia have ever been prominent in affairs of Church and State. There is a marble tablet in the Court House at Heathsville, Northumberland County, Virginia, to the memory of a number of this family.

"It reads thus:

Samuel Blackwell, 1680-1732, Vestryman and Justice.
Captain Samuel Blackwell, 1710-1762, Member of
Legislature and Vestryman.

Wm. Blackwell, 1713-1772, Sheriff, Fauquier Co., Va.
John Blackwell, Revolutionary Patriot.

Joseph Blackwell, Revolutionary Patriot.

Col. Samuel Blackwell, 1785-1833.

Major Hiram Blackwell, War of 1812.

Col. Ferdinand Blackwell, Commonwealth's
Attorney, 1846-1856.

Lieut. Oscar Blackwell C S A , 1861-1865.

Lieut. T E. Blackwell, C.S A., 1861-1865.

"Honorable Joseph Blackwell's (King's Surveyor, 1636) estate was the "Poplars." In 1936 I visited the place. Only the dining room and kitchen of the original residence remained, a new building having been erected where the front stood. He also owned "Walnut Lodge" where many of the family are buried. Only the foundation remains, with a frame house rebuilt on it, and the cemetery has been destroyed."

In the listing of the Virginia Blackwells by generations, which now follows, I have taken my cue from Commander Blackwell's Genealogy, page 5. It is not Joseph Blackwell, King's Surveyor, who is listed as "Generation I" but Joseph Blackwell, student at Trinity College, Oxford, who matriculated July 2, 1658, and "was probably the son of Joseph Blackwell, King's Surveyor."

Miss Stella Pickett Hardy (supra) writes to the same effect:

"The progenitor of the family was one Joseph Blackwell but I have found no proof of the date of his arrival in the colony, or how early he resided in Northumberland or who his wife was or when or where he married or how many children he had. But we find from St. Stephen's Parish Register that Samuel Blackwell, son of Joseph, was born Sept. 23, 1680." (William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. XVII, p. 238.)

- I. Joseph Blackwell, Pleb., Trinity College, matriculated July 2, 1658, was probably the son of Joseph Blackwell, King's Surveyor. The name of his wife is not known. He had issue, Samuel, and probably others.
- II. Samuel Blackwell, born September 23, 1680, in Northumberland County, Virginia, died at Walnut Lodge, August 5, 1732, and is buried there. He was Surveyor of Highways in 1714. He served as a Justice of Northumberland in 1729. His name tops the list of Blackwells on the marble tablet in the Court House at Heathville. Bishop Meade, in referring to his service as a Vestryman of St. Stephen's Parish for the year 1724, lists him as "Captain Samuel Blackwell." This could have been a courtesy title, or more probably, he had this rank in the colonial militia.

About 1708 or 1709, he married a widow, Mrs. Marjery Downing Hudnall, daughter of Honorable William Downing (born 1668) of Northumberland County, who in turn was the son of John Downing (born 1645) a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1693.

According to the William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. XVII, p. 238, Samuel Blackwell and Marjery Downing (Hudnall) Blackwell had three sons and two daughters. Our chief interest is in the second son William from whom are descended the blond or "White" Blackwells. Commander Blackwell, author of the excellent Blackwell Genealogy, copiously quoted above, is a direct descendant of the third son, Joseph (1715-1787), from whom are descended the "Black" Blackwells. Both these "progenitors" (William and Joseph) named one of their sons "Joseph"; all three Josephs fought in the American Revolution; and two served as High Sheriff of Fauquier County, Virginia. No wonder persons interested in one or the other of these lines have become confused.

Also, the same person often acquired three or four different military ranks in the course of his life, so it is easy to trip over one of these titles. Finally, there were several marriages between Blackwell cousins, so the blond and black-haired distinction soon ceased to be a valid means of identification. However, by attaching dates of respective births and deaths to the several names, any descendants really interested can keep the threads clear, in this narrative.

The five children of Samuel (II) and Marjery Downing Blackwell were:

(1) Samuel (1710-1762), known as "Captain" Samuel who married Elizabeth Steptoe, had one son and two daughters. He was a Vestryman and Burgess 1742-44, and a member of the Assembly, 1742-47.

(2) William (III) (See below), born April 25, 1713, had twelve children by Elizabeth Crump, and died in 1772, progenitor of the "White" Blackwells in whom we are interested.

(3) Joseph, born July 9, 1715, in Northumberland County; died in 1787 in Fauquier County. This progenitor of the "Black" Blackwells married Lucy Steptoe, a sister of his brother Samuel's wife Elizabeth Steptoe, both being daughters of John and Elizabeth Eustace Steptoe.

Commander Blackwell, in his book, refers to this ancestor of his as "Col. Joseph Blackwell Sr. of Fauquier County." A few lines further on the same page he states that this Joseph "was appointed Lieutenant when he was 61, and served until 1778 when he resigned on account of ill health." He and his wife had four sons and five daughters and three of the sons also fought in the revolution.

These are referred to as "Captain Samuel" (1745-1783); "Major Joseph" (1752-1805) and "General John" Blackwell (1755-1808). "Captain Samuel" married Elizabeth Tyler, a cousin of President John Tyler. Their four sons and one daughter all moved to Alabama. "Major Joseph" married Anne Eustace Hull, had seven children. He was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati. (Dr. Karl Blackwell, president of the Richmond Y. M. C. A. when I was National President, was a direct descendant. He was a throat specialist who treated me several times.) "General John" Blackwell, also an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati, married three times and fathered nine children.

(4) Eliza, born January 9, 1717.

(5) Hannah, born March 30, 1720.

III. William Blackwell, born April 25, 1713, in Northumberland County, Virginia, died 1772 in Fauquier County, Virginia. He is referred to in Commander Blackwell's Genealogy as "Col. William," and was the progenitor of the "White" Blackwells in whom we are directly interested. His wife, Elizabeth Crump, (1717-1801) was a sister of "the noted Crump brothers, George, Samuel, William, John and Joseph Crump." He is listed third on the marble tablet at Heathsville, being referred to as "Sheriff, Fauquier County, Va." He held this office in 1766.

The will of William Blackwell of Fauquier County, Virginia, was probated September 20, 1772, and an estate valued at eleven hundred and seventy-three pounds and eighteen shillings was distributed in 1786. Elizabeth Crump Blackwell's will, dated June 19, 1795, was probated April 28, 1801. Shortly thereafter the Blackwell home burned and family papers, silver and other treasured heirlooms were destroyed. (See Hayden, Virginia Genealogies, p.266.)

Joseph (IV) the fifth of the twelve offspring of William and Elizabeth Crump Blackwell is our focus of interest but the entire dozen are set down here with something about each.

The twelve children of William (III) and Elizabeth Crump Blackwell:

- (1) Hannah, married a Simpson.
- (2) Samuel, died unmarried
- (3) John, who lived in Fauquier County, married (1) Judith Churchill; (2) Ann Blackwell, his cousin, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Steptoe Blackwell (See II (1) above.).
- (4) William, who lived in Fauquier County, was a Captain serving with distinction during the revolution. He married the widow Foote. She in turn married a Dr. Graham after William Blackwell's death.
- (5) Joseph (IV) (See below.).
- (6) Sarah, married John Roberts.
- (7) A daughter, who married a Taylor of Kentucky.
- (8) Thomas, born 1753, died 1831; served with distinction in the Revolutionary War as Captain, 10th Virginia Regiment under Col. Edward Stevens. He received 4000 acres of land in 1783 and 1333 1/2 acres in 1806 in Kentucky and moved from Culpepper to Union County, Kentucky. In September, 1781, he married Judith Grant of Fauquier County by whom he had two sons: Grant and Thomas.
- (9) Lucy, whose first husband was Moses Green of Fauquier and second was William Pickett of the same county.
- (10) Susannah, who married Col. John Green of Culpepper County.
- (11) Nancy, who married her cousin John Blackwell of Northumberland County, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth Steptoe Blackwell and a brother of Ann who married Nancy's brother John (3) above.
- (12) Elizabeth, who in 1764 married Captain William Edmonds of Fauquier who was a Captain under the British general Braddock in 1761 in the French and Indian War. He was a Colonel in the Revolution. This couple had eleven children.

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- IV. Colonel Joseph Blackwell of "Elk Run" (1755-1823). This fifth child and fourth son of William (III) and Elizabeth Crump Blackwell married (1) Ann Grayson Gibson, by whom he had six children, including Ann Grayson Gibson Blackwell (V) who married William Hughes (VI) and was the mother of our George Pannill Hughes (VII). Col. Joseph Blackwell married (2) Mary Waddy Brent, by whom he had four children.

This most distinguished of our Blackwells entered the 3rd Virginia Regiment of the Continental Line as a Cadet with James Madison in February, 1776. He was commissioned 2nd Lieut. in February, 1777, and served in his brother's (Captain Thomas Blackwell's) company in Col. Edward Stevens 10th Virginia Regiment, which in 1778 was consolidated with, and thereafter called,

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
5301 S. DICKINSON AVE.
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U.S.A.
TEL: (312) 527-3121
FAX: (312) 527-3122
E-MAIL: chem@uchicago.edu
WWW: <http://www.uchicago.edu/chem>
The Department of Chemistry at the University of Chicago is one of the leading centers for research in chemistry in the United States. It is a member of the American Chemical Society and the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. The department is organized into several divisions, including Inorganic Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Physical Chemistry, and Analytical Chemistry. The department is also home to several research centers, including the Center for Experimental Research in Chemistry and Physics, the Center for Environmental and Estuarine Science, and the Center for Molecular Dynamics. The department is currently seeking applications for positions at all levels, including postdoctoral fellows, research associates, and faculty. For more information, please visit our website or contact the department office.

Notes

The following notes are for the use of the students in the course. They are intended to provide a summary of the material covered in the lectures and to provide additional information on the topics discussed. The notes are not intended to be a substitute for the textbook or the lectures, but rather to complement them. The notes are organized into sections corresponding to the topics covered in the course. The first section covers the general principles of chemistry, the second section covers the properties of matter, the third section covers the structure of matter, and the fourth section covers the reactions of matter. The notes are written in a clear and concise style, and are intended to be easy to read and understand. The notes are also intended to be useful as a study aid for the students in the course.

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the 6th Virginia Regiment, commanded by Col. Thomas Marshall of Oak Hill, the father of Chief Justice John Marshall, who was a soldier in the same regiment. (Two other Joseph Blackwells were in this same 6th Virginia Regiment. Our man's "Uncle Joseph" (1715-1787) was a Lieutenant at 61; our man's "first cousin Joseph" (1752-1808), the son of "Uncle Joseph," was a major.

And our Joseph (1755-1823) after serving as 2nd Lieutenant from February to November, 1777, was promoted to 1st Lieutenant (Nov. 1777) and to Captain on March 22, 1779. He served as Captain until January 1, 1783. After the war ended and he returned home he became Colonel of the 85th Virginia Regiment of Militia and bore that title until his death in 1823. His war records refer to him as "Captain Joseph Blackwell of the Continental Line" in which capacity he received 4000 acres of land from Virginia in 1783 for six years' service (1776 thru 1782) and in 1806 another 1333 acres as Col. Joseph Blackwell for the seventh and eighth years of service.

He fought at Harlem Heights, Princeton, Trenton, Brandywine and Germantown. In fighting around Charleston, South Carolina, he was taken prisoner when General Lincoln surrendered in May, 1780, but was exchanged in June, 1781, and returned to active duty as a Captain. (See Puttman, H. D., Americans of Gentle Birth and Their Ancestors, p.133.)

Our Joseph Blackwell (1755-1823) was a charter member of the Society of the Cincinnati. (See Metcalf, The Original Members of the Society of the Cincinnati, p. 52.) Capt. Joseph Blackwell retired Jan. 1, 1783, 6th Regiment, Virginia Continental Line. (See also Sesquicentennial History and Register, Society of the Cincinnati of State of Virginia, p. 273, which refers to this member's death in 1823.) "Uncle Joseph" had died in 1787 and "first cousin Joseph" in 1808. They, too, were charter members.

In addition to the land grants received for his service during the Revolution, Col. Blackwell received 7000 acres under his father's will, so that upon his death in 1823 the Warrenton, Virginia, Spectator referred to his as "a patrimony but seldom equalled for its extent and value." The same newspaper in this obituary stated that "he was bereft of this patrimony by misfortunes arising from a confidence misplaced or betrayed."

In 1877, a correspondent writing to the Fauquier County True Index stated that Col. Blackwell "lost his fortune by too much Virginianism" but he "did not lose merit nor intrinsic worth." This correspondent states that Col. Blackwell was the oldest Justice in Fauquier County when about 1802 he became sheriff. The same writer states that in 1823 he received another commission from Virginia's governor as justice, but the appointment was contested "and the excitement of the contest and the warm weather overpowered him and he died before he

could enjoy the fruits of his victory." Stella Pickett Hardy, writing in the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography (supra) referred to him as "a staunch and liberal churchman."

In her book on the Blackwells, Miss Hardy reproduces a St. Memin portrait of the distinguished Col. Joseph Blackwell of Elk Run. Thanks to Mrs. Janie Blackwell Wilson, I am privileged to reproduce here a photo-offset of her copy of this same portrait.



Copy of St. Memin portrait of
COLONEL JOSEPH BLACKWELL OF ELK RUN
Fauquier County, Virginia
(1755-1823)

Father of Ann Grayson Gibson Blackwell Hughes (1791-1859)

Colonel Blackwell married twice. His first wife, Ann Grayson Gibson, was the daughter of Col. Jonathan and Mary Susannah Harrison Gibson of Fauquier County. (Note: Hayden's Genealogies lists a Jonathan Gibson as Sheriff of King George County in 1723-24 and as Justice in 1721. He was probably the bride's grandfather or great uncle. A Colonel William Grayson was one of Washington's Aids and Colonel of one of the 16 additional Regiments of the Virginia Continental Line. His brother Rev. Spence Grayson was Chaplain of the regiment.)

The marriage of Col. Joseph Blackwell and Ann Grayson Gibson was on August 14, 1787. Their six children were:

(1) Susan Gibson Blackwell, born 1789, married in 1805 to George Pannill of Orange County;

(2) Ann Grayson Gibson Blackwell (V) born 1791, married March 20, 1821 to William Hughes (VI) of Fluvanna County. She died in 1859;

(3) William Taylor Blackwell, born 1793, who went from Virginia to Kentucky, thence to Indiana, thence to Adams County, Illinois, where he died in 1843;

(4 and 5) Two children who died in infancy,

(6) Elizabeth Blackwell, born 1798, died 1838, who seems to have been married on the same day as her sister Ann Grayson, to Rev. John Hale of the Methodist Conference in Virginia. The Hales had two children. A son, John Blackwell Hale, of Carrollton, Missouri, was a distinguished lawyer who served in the state legislature in 1873, as a member of the Missouri Constitutional Convention in 1874 and as a member of the 49th U. S. Congress as a representative from Missouri. Their other child, Mary Susan Hale (1828-1905) married Alfred William Roper in 1846 and had ten children.

Following the death of his first wife Ann Grayson Gibson Blackwell, about 1800, Col. Joseph Blackwell in 1802 married Mary Waddy Brent, daughter of Captain William and Hannah Neale Brent of Dumfries, Prince William County, Virginia. Their four children are listed below since pictures of some of them and their descendants are in the possession of descendants of their half sister, Ann Grayson Blackwell Hughes.

(1 and 2) Sally Innis and Mary Waddy Brent Blackwell, the latter born in 1806 married Major Charles Sterne in 1832 and Sister Sally born in 1804 married widower Sterne in 1841.

(4) Joseph Addison Blackwell, born March 3, 1816, married Mary Harrison and lived in Howard County, Missouri. Their daughter Anne Marge, married Rev. Mr. McIlhenny of the Missouri Methodist Conference and had a son Eli McIlhenny of Green County, Texas.

(3) Alexander Christopher Blackwell (1813-1893) of Carrollton, Missouri, in 1838 married Eliza Ann Earickson of Jefferson County, Missouri. His life span encompassed that of Judge George Pannill Hughes (VII), the son of Alexander Christopher's half sister Ann Grayson.

The eleven children of Alexander Christopher and Eliza Earickson Blackwell were:

1. Captain Charles Eppa Blackwell, C. S. A., killed at Wilson's Creek in 1861;

2. Mary, who married Capt. William Eads and had seven children;
3. Perry, who died in infancy;
4. Joseph, born 1845, died January 28, 1865, in Bowie County, Texas;
5. Christopher, who married and had three children;
6. Arthur Malcolm (1849-1912) of St. Louis, whose daughter Martha Louise Blackwell (born Sept. 9, 1878) married on June 9, 1904, Stuart M. Aldrich of Providence, Rhode Island, a son of U. S. Senator Nelson Aldrich and a brother of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. 's first wife Abby Aldrich and of Winthrop Aldrich, long president of Chase National Bank of New York and recently Ambassador at the Court of St. James.

Another daughter of Arthur Malcolm Blackwell, named Agnes Malcolm, born in 1880, was married June 6, 1906, to P. W. Herrick of Cleveland, Ohio, a son of one time American Ambassador Myron T. Herrick.

7. Isaac Blackwell, died unmarried;
8. Sally Innis Blackwell, married W. N. Richardson and had six children;
9. Susan Elizabeth Blackwell (1855-1880) married D. W. Mansur; two children;
10. Martha Brent Blackwell (1857-1872);
11. Catherine Grayson Blackwell, born February 6, 1859, married January 12, 1886, to John W. Cove of Texas; three children.

V. Ann Grayson Gibson Blackwell (1791-1859) on March 20, 1821, married William Hughes (1784-1874) (VI) and succeeding generations of the Blackwell line in which our interest centers are to be found in the Hughes family history.

The Family Name "Blackwell"

Bardsley, in his Dictionary of English and Welsh Names, page 108, says that persons having only surnames came to be identified with places where they lived, hence (1) "of Blackwell," a parish in County Derby, near Alfreton, and (2) "of Blackwell," a township in the parish of Darlington in County Durham. He adds that there were other and smaller places in Britain with the name Blackwell.

Commander Blackwell begins his Genealogy (supra) with this paragraph:

"The Blackwells are descendants of old English families found in many parts of England, Scotland and Wales. They are quite numerous in the counties of Derby, Durham, Cumberland, Gloucester and Worcester. Blackwell is an old Gloucestershire name, probably derived from the parish of Blackwell in the neighboring county of Worcester and there are other Blackwell parishes in Derby near Alfreton and in Durham near Darlington."

Other forms of the name include Blackwill, Blackwall, and Blakewell. Blackwells are listed in William the Conqueror's Domesday Book. Another early record of the name is that of "Margery de Blacwelle" in the County of Cambridgeshire in 1273.

The Blackwells and a large number of others of our ancestors got family names in 1379 in connection with poll tax payments, levied by the king. On the poll tax record for the West Riding of Yorkshire for 1379 appears the name of Thomas Blackwell (p. 256) and at page 8 of the poll tax record for Howdenshire the name "Margaretta de Blakewell."

The earliest record I have come across of a Blackwell at Oxford University is that of Richard Blackwell, 1599, Co. Derby. Reg. Univ. Oxf. Vol. II, part 2, p. 237.

The Alumni Oxonienses of 1890 lists the following Blackwells who graduated from Oxford:

Geo. Blackwell, Scholar, Trinity College, made Cajetane Cardinal.

Robt. Blackwell, Northhante, Pleb. Magdalena College, Mat. June 8, 1604.

Jno Blackwell, Gloucester Co., Cler. fils, Exeter College, Mat. Dec. 13, 1615.

Andrew Blackwell, B. A., Exeter College, Mat. June 25, 1617.

Jno Blackwell, Notts, St. Edmund Hall, Mat. June 26, 1621.

Ralph Blackwell, Notts, St. Edmund Hall, Mat. June 26, 1621.

Simon Blackwell, Cler. fils, Gloucester Co., Mat. June 23, 1621.

Col. Thos. Blackwell, Notts, Knighted Dec. 27, 1646 and created D. C. L. June 10, 1644.

Francis Blackwell, B. A., July 14, 1649, served in parliamentary Forces.

Chas. Blackwell, Cler. Fils. Christ Church, Mat. Nov. 14, 1651.

Jos. Blackwell, pleb. Trinity College, Mat. July 2, 1658.

(Note: Commander Blackwell, supra, p. 3, says "He was probably the son of Joseph Blackwell, King's Surveyor who was sent over to Northumberland County, Va., by Charles I in 1636. And he is listed as "Generation I"

in the Commander's book and in this summary of mine. FSH)

Wm. Blackwell, Privilegiatus, Sept. 22, 1666, age 35.

The marriage records of St. George's Chapel, in Mayfair at page 258 for the year 1753 carry the notation: "Married William Blackwell and Jemima Fowle." In 1737, Elizabeth Blackwell was a botanical delineator. In 1747, Alexander Blackwell was a physician in ordinary to the King of Sweden. John Blackwell, poet, lived 1797-1840.

Official positions in the Church began at an early date. George Blackwell (1545-1613) ArchPriest, Graduate of Trinity College, ordained priest in 1575, appointed ArchPriest in 1598. (A sixty-four dollar question: What did Archpriest Blackwell think of the plays of his contemporary Will Shakespeare and of the King James Version of the Holy Scriptures issued two years before his death?)

Thomas Blackwell (the elder) 1660-1728, was a Scottish Presbyterian Minister at Paisley in 1694 and at Aberdeen in 1700. He was Professor of Divinity at Mareschal College 1710-1728, and was a contemporary of our Samuel Blackwell (II) who was a Vestryman of St. Stephen's Parish in Northumberland County, Virginia. And Thomas Blackwell, (the younger) (1701-1757) a Classical Professor of Greek at Mareschal College (1723-1757), was a contemporary of our Col. William Blackwell, who with a large assist from his wife Elizabeth Crump Blackwell, became the progenitor of the "White" Blackwells in Northumberland County, Virginia.

Finally, Sir Joseph Blackwell, and Sir Wm. Fitzhugh, Lord High Admiral to the much married King Henry VIII were illustrious apprentices of The Merchant Taylors Company, the incorporators of the Second Virginia Charter.

THE

HOLY BIBLE:

CONTAINING THE

OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS,

TOGETHER WITH THE

APOCRYPHA:

This bible

from

Mary Hughes Harwood -

for Harwood Harwood - Jan 11-1952

Georgie B. Gardner,

from her Sister

Millie I. Gardner,

Hunter's Hill Dec: 20th 1876.

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ES,

REVISED.

D.

SIGNIFICATIONS.

PHILADELPHIA:

Published by M'CARTY & DAVIS, No. 171, Market Street.

FAMILY RECORD.

MARRIAGES.

George I Gardner
was married to
(1st wife)
Ann I Harris

the 7 day of Oct 1829

(2nd wife)
George I Gardner
of Mary Ann Burnley
was married the 14 of May
1840

grandparents of
Mary Hughes Harwood

Mrs. G. E. Hughes.

Mrs. G. E. Hughes, mother of Mrs. W. F. Harwood and Mrs. J. H. Wilson, died yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Harwood at 2:15 o'clock.

Mrs. Hughes is survived by the two daughters and one son, George Burnley Hughes, of Oklahoma.

She was the widow of Judge George P. Hughes, of Fluvanna county, and before marriage was Miss Georgianna Gardner, of Louisa county. She spent much of her life in Richmond and the last ten years in Lynchburg in the Harwood home. After services at the home at 9 o'clock, the body will be carried to Richmond for interment in the family plot in Hollywood cemetery.

Nov. 12 - 1924

MARRIAGES.

Polly I Gardner
was married to
James Beasley
the 17th Nov 1862

Nannie R. Gardner
was married to
Robert R. Siderman
the 28th October, 1868.

Henry A. Gardner
was married to
Edna H. Brimbley
the 1st November, 1870.

Geo P. Hughes, son of Wm
Hughes & Anne G. G. his
wife, of Fluvanna county
was married to Georgi
B. daughter of George
Gardner & Mary A. his
wife at Hughes Hill
Louisa county Decem.
20th 1876.

FAMILY RECORD.

BIRTHS.

Miller H. Gardner was
Born the 25 of Aug 1846
Georgeanne B Gardner
was Born the 1st
of April 1849

William James Burnley
was born the 4th
of November 1864

George Gardner Burnley
was born the 25th
of October 1867

SALLIE GARDNER

WAS BORN SEPT.

7th 1883

Daughter of Miller
Gardner & Mattie
the landlady.

DEATHS.

Jackie died the 1st Apr
1838

Louis died the 8th of Sep
1838

John died the 6th of Jan
1839

C. I. Gardner
DIED

On The 16

July, 1876

Judge
Gen. P. Hughes husband
of George Gardner died
Oct 10th 1892 - Their heirs

Mary Anne Gardner - Born
Feb 6th 1878 -

Janie Blackmore - born
July 13th 1879 -

George Burnley - born
July 28th 1886 - (All three living
at Goodland C. H. Va.)

000029 741074

DATE

TIME

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

FAMILY RECORD.

MARRIAGES.

William Hughes and
Elizabeth Woodcock
married Dec 10 1790

Robert Perkins and
Elizabeth Hughes
married Jan 1 1794

John Perkins and
Elizabeth Hughes
married October 10 1799

William Hughes and
Sarah Ellis were mar-
ried Jan 24 1800

Lebanah H. Perkins
and John Perkins
married Jan 22 1812

John Hughes and
Patsy Perkins were
married September 15 1812

MARRIAGES.

William Hughes and
Elizabeth Woodcock
married Dec 10 1790

Anderson Hughes and
Ann Mullins his Wife
was married Decr the 20 1812

Philip Hopkins and
Mary Hughes was married
May 1833

Stephen P. Hughes and
Maryann Perkins was
married Septm the 1st

Tho. Hughes and
Elizabeth Moody were
married November
the 15 1836

Lemore L. Young and
Mary of Hughes
married Aug 15 1865

FAMILY RECORD.

BIRTHS.

Penelope Hanson Hughes.
Daughter of Anderson & Susan Hughes
was born January the 1st 1820

Penelope Hanson Shepherd
departed this life October
the 31st 1843

Martha M. Perkins
15th May 1832

Better Lucy has 20

William V. Perkins
was born July 21st 1834

Harriet S. Hughes Daughter
of John & Martha Hughes
was born

Ann was born January 30th 1812

William E. Hughes was born July the 23rd 1815

DEATHS.

Martha Hughes his Wife
Died May 27 1819

Elizabeth Purrington
Died the 24 April 1820

Nancy Perkins wife
of W. Perkins departed
this life Decr 8th 1812

Susanna Perkins
daughter of W. Perkins
Nancy Perkins departed
this life 1st July 1816 age
3 years

Martha J. Hughes
8th of July 1830

Elizabeth Purrington
departed this life
July the 8th 1832

Robert Hughes D. 1830

Descender. D. 1830
Died 3rd of 1830

Deaths

Susan Hughes, sen
departed this life -
December 6. 1836

Anne B Hughes wife of
Anderson Hughes departed
this life October 26 1841

Robert S Hughes son
of Anderson Hughes
departed this life March
13. 1847 -

Thomas Hughes departed
this life March 24/1849

Thomas & Hughes
departed this life
April 11 1862

Mary Ann & Hughes
departed this life
July 6 1862

Stephen P Hughes
departed this life
September 21 1862
Pickens Co. S.C.

E. W. Hughes departed this
life the 26th day February
1864 - -

Samore Lynn departed this
life the 29 of September
1865

Martha Hughes consort
of John Hughes died
May the 24 1867

Anderson Hughes
departed this life the
Sunday the 17th day
July. 1870

George Pennell Hughes
died in Richmond Va.
Oct. 10th 1892 -

George P Hughes married George
F. Hughes at Hunter's Hill, Va. & C.
Va. Dec. 20-1876 - (Three sons)
Mary Ann Gardner, John B. &
George Pennell Hughes.

Aubrey H. H. Harwood & Lucile Harwood
 son of Aubrey H. Harwood & Francis Stuart Harwood
 & Juliette Minard Litchfield Harwood were
 wife - born Jan 28 - 1922 married at 2132 Rivermont
 at Lynchburg Va. - Apr. 16th 1927 - Their first child
 2132 Rivermont Ave. Virginia Blackwell (mom.)
 daughter of Harwood was born at

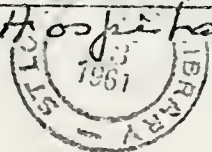
Richard Fletcher Harwood & 2132 Rivermont
 son of Aubrey H. Harwood, Lynchburg Va. & Sept 17
 & Juliette Minard - his 1928 -
 wife born Dec. 21st (Fri) Francis Stuart
 1923 at 2132 Rivermont Ave. Harwood for son of
 Lynchburg Va. Harwood & Francis.

Juliette Minard B. Harwood, born Thursday
 Harwood son of Sept. 22nd 1932 at
 Aubrey H. & Juliette Lynchburg Va.
 Minard - born - - - - -

Dec. 21st (Monday) Susan Gail Harwood
 1925 - at 2132 River - daughter of H. Fletcher
 son of Ave. Lynchburg Harwood & his wife Wanda.
 Va. Mae Townsend (mom.)

H. Fletcher Harwood - son born Sept 6 - 1945 at
 H. Thos. Fletcher Harwood Billings Montana
 his wife Lola Virginia, Richard Townsend Harwood
 died in Los Angeles Calif. daughter of H. Fletcher
 Nov. 11 - 1946 - at St. Din. Harwood & his wife Wanda
 Cecil's Hospital. Mae (mom) born Saturday

Jan. 11th 1947 - at Billings
 Montana.



Jonie Blackburn Hughes
married Richard Baxter Wilson
Oct. 13-1898 - Richmond Va.
This union was -
Sue born & died Nov. 12th 1900 Sunday
Mary Bessie Wilson born
Sept 14th 1905 - at Richmond Va.
June Hughes Wilson born
Nov. 9th 1907 - Richmond Va.

Marriage of Mary Anne
Hughes ~~Wilson~~ Blountwood
George T. Hughes &
Georgia Gardner his
wife - to H. F. Fitcher
Hidewood - Nov. 20th 1894.
at Park Place Methodist
church - Richmond Va.

These children

George Bessie Hughes son of Mary Anne
P. & his wife Georgie Gardner
Hughes married George July 11th
1918 in Chicago Ill. to Frank
Marries of distant al. to Carolina
This child - Georgie Purcell -
born in distant al. N.C. - Apr.
29th 1921 -
Anna Grayson Hughes daughter
of George Bessie Hughes & Frank
Marries - his wife born at Oriental
N.C. Oct. 21st 1923

Aubrey Hughes Harwood born
Sept. 26th 1896.
Richmond Va. 9 - 26 - 1896

Aubrey Hughes Harwood
born June 24th (Sat.) 1899
Richmond Va.

○ Millie L. Gardner died Jan.
1922 - at Ashland Va.

Miles Hunter Gardner
died Feb. 19-1919 (his
wife Mattie Holaday
died July 26-1917.)

Georgie Gardner Hughes wife of Geo.
P. Hughes died Nov. 12-1925 at
2132 Rivermont Ave. Lynchburg Va.

Grace Morris Hughes wife of
George Bessie Hughes died
June 2nd 1930 -
in Ashland Va. (buried there)

Frank Patterson Christians III
son of Mary Bessie Wilson
died Feb. 1927 -
at Lynchburg Va.

○ Frank P. Christians Jr.

Jonie Blackburn Harwood
died July 13-1908 - died
Dec. 24th 1919 at Lynchburg
Va. place of birth.

Jamie Blackburn Harwood
died of Lynchburg Va.
Dec. 24-1919.

Aubrey Hughes Harwood
married Apr. 23-1921
to Juliette Menard at Lynchburg
Va.

Juliette Menard daughter
of Henry Pierre Menard
& Elizabeth Scher his wife
was born at Guatemala
City Jan. 8th 1897 -
father's Harwood's parents
born in - Henri Pierre
Angere France his wife
Elizabeth Menard at
Bischoffs Alameda.
Apr. 5th 1874. (over)

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